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The Standard

William Glasemann, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties; it will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers; it will never lack sympathy with the poor. It will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news. It will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

THE EXAMINER'S LAST \$50 ON EXHIBITION

Our morning contemporary had a spasm this morning. Some one had circulated a story to the effect that the Examiner Publishing company had offered to lease the Examiner at a low price. This is made an excuse for charging that the report emanated from this office. Then in great wrath the Examiner shouls lar and devotes much space to self-praise.

Had some one started the story as charged, only a very sensitive creature guarding very delicate institution in danger of sudden collapse would have felt so dreadfully outraged as to rave and tear his hair as does the editor of the Examiner over such a small affair.

So far as we know, the canard originated in the Examiner office, where occasionally editorials are written, not for public consumption, but to be read by the directors and stockholders who have been more than once bamboozled by such oriental jugglery.

The Examiner, after calling liar, shouting defiance and pulling from the cash draw its last \$50 as proof of solvency, proceeds to prate of its virtues and circulation, but, like all boosters, overreaches. Speaking of Weber county, the Examiner solemnly raises its right hand and declares the paper is going to 2000 farmers. The last census of this county gave a county population of 9599 men, women and children, with 4500 of that number living in North Ogden, Huntsville and other small towns, a big fraction of whom are not farmers. The census further shows there are not more than 1500 families devoted to farming in this county.

Now we are not disposed to become coarse and retaliate in kind by screeching liar. We prefer to submit the evidence to the reading public without argument.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN MAINE

The Maine election, in which the regular Republican candidate was elected, is proof of the statement made by the Standard sometime ago, that the extreme attitude of the Democratic national administration

on tariff is forcing the regulars and Progressives of the Republican party to present a solid front.

The third congressional district of Maine, in the election of last year, gave Wilson 7500 more votes than Taft. At that time the Republican vote was divided, Roosevelt receiving 13,236 and Taft 7159. But yesterday over 6000 of the Roosevelt men voted with the regulars and, as a result, the Democratic aspirant for office was rejected.

Had the Wilson administration been sufficiently conservative as to have taken one step at a time toward its goal of free trade, the country would have applauded every forward move, but the radicalism of its present program is so disturbing to business that only the most partisan followers of the party leaders are standing back of the administration.

MISREPRESENTATION OF THE WEST

The meeting of the governors in Salt Lake in the early part of June is looked upon as a farce by the Lumber World Review, which, in a long article reviewing the proceedings, declares that of seventeen governors beralded to be present with speeches prepared on every subject, assigned them, only six were actually there.

The Review prints the advance program published in Salt Lake announcing a categorical program showing the subject each one of the seventeen governors would discuss at the conference, coupled with definite statements that all of the governors had accepted their assignments and would be at the gathering.

In the face of this, the article shows that at least five of the governors apparently knew nothing definite concerning the conference, and had shown no interest in it whatsoever.

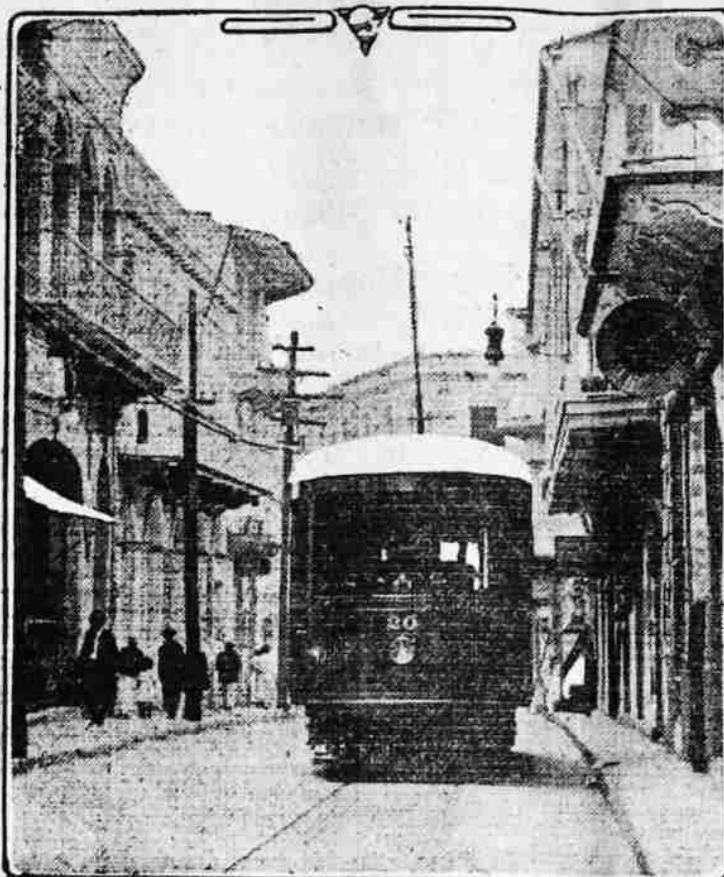
It also shows that, while the conference passed resolutions endorsing state control of natural resources, but two of the papers were delivered or read at the conference contained an endorsement of such policy. Papers prepared by six other governors, who were either present in person or by proxy, not only did not endorse state control, but some of them produced vigorous arguments in opposition thereto.

The Lumber World Review claims that the resolutions adopted did not represent the sentiment of the citizens of the west any more than they are now known to represent the views of the seventeen governors.

"LITTLE MOTHERS" OF THE BIG CITIES

We are making progress toward a better condition of society. Every day sees some advancement. Our public institutions are doing more for the submerged part of the people of the large cities than ever, and there is a stronger effort being made to help those who are helpless. Here is an account, taken from an East-

HERE'S FIRST STREET CAR IN PANAMA



The city of Panama has an electric street railway at last, and this is the first picture of a car on the narrow streets of that town. Panama feels quite important, now that the canal is about completed, and is trying to keep up with the times.

ern paper, of little girls taken from the tenement districts and trained to be "little mothers."

Under our social and economical system, which compels all members of poor families to take their places at the work bench as soon as they are able, the mothers of the tenements must neglect their natural duties to their children in order that they may earn a living for themselves and their dependents.

And so there have come into existence the "little mothers," the older daughters of families, whose services are not yet demanded in factory and shop, and they must mother and protect their younger brothers and sisters and the children of their neighborhood.

The "little mothers" are a big factor in life in poverty row, and as such they are recognized, since good people are attempting to train them to assume their unnatural duties.

In Philadelphia forty "little mothers" were graduated the other day from a school that had been organized to train them for their work. These "little mothers" were taught how to bathe, clothe and feed their charges, and before they can read and write they have gone back to the tenements to care for the bodies and the impressionable minds of the wee boys and girls society has turned over to them.

This is not curing the evils that have afflicted the slums on big cities, but it is alleviating the distress of hundreds of poor families and causing a refining influence to invade the tenement districts.

AN END TO THE BUYING OF OFFICE

The Mulhall disclosures continue to annoy the National Association of Manufacturers and that powerful organization is attempting to start a backfire, but so far has been unsuccessful.

Commenting on the exposing of the underground channel through which "big business" reaches the members of the national legislative body, the Pittsburgh Leader says:

"Big business" and "little business" and capital and labor with a legal standing have equal rights to be heard before lawmaking bodies, and this privilege will not be denied by fair-minded people.

But "big business" has been sending its representatives to congress and state legislatures to make it useless for other interests to raise their voices.

Hiding their faces behind the National Association of Manufacturers "big business" interests have been electing their representatives to congress and other legislative bodies.

The lobby supported by these interests began its work long before legislators were elected; large sums were contributed towards the election of candidates who could be depended upon to vote and legislate as the trusts and corporations dictated. The Standard Oil trust dumped its money into Penrose's hands and Penrose could be depended upon to defend the Rockefeller and their interests and prevent legislation which would interfere with their methods of doing business.

The Guggenheims sent one of their trust officers to the United States senate.

And so on through the list of congressmen and senators there are the representatives of the trusts who were helped into congress to become the servants of corporation interests. A former president of the National Association of Manufacturers now has the arrogance to declare that he and his associates will continue to work for the election of their congressional candidates.

They are brave words in a bad cause, for the people are alive to the wicked influences at work and will refuse to vote for and support the Penroses, the Guggenheims and the rest of the politicians who buy their way into legislative halls with money provided by the trusts.

ARTIST AND WIFE KILLED.
New York, Sept. 9.—A large circle of artists here were shocked by the death of Addison T. Millar and Mrs. Millar, who were killed when their automobile was struck by an express train near Norwalk, Conn., last night. Millar was one of the most widely known painters and etchers in New York.

Old bachelors are not all women haters; the majority are in the "Doubting Thomas" class.

"BIG TIM" IS MISSING

New York Representative Quietly Slips Away From His Guard at the Home of His Brother—Result of a Nervous Breakdown

New York, Sept. 9.—Congressman Timothy D. (Big Tim) Sullivan, disappeared last Tuesday morning from the country home of his brother in Williamsbridge, eluding his guards while they slept, and no trace of him has been discovered. He had only one dollar when he got away.

"Big Tim" had a nervous breakdown after the last election and in consequence never took his seat in congress. Instead, he was placed in a sanatorium. The courts judged him incompetent to manage his estate of several millions and a committee of four was appointed to take charge of his personal affairs. After a trip to Europe, the representative was taken to his brother's home and three men were hired to guard him. He slipped away, however, one night about a month ago and revisited his haunts on the East Side. Friends recognized him and he was under surveillance within a few hours.

On the evening of September 7, "Big Tim" played cards with his guards till after midnight. Two of them fell asleep and the third followed suit about 2 o'clock. When this guard awoke Big Tim was not there. A quiet search was begun, but without results.

"Big Tim" was born in 1862 and started life as a newsboy.

HUGHES FACES COURT MARTIAL

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—Major James B. Hughes, senior major of the First cavalry, stationed at the Monterey presidio, will be called upon to defend himself against charges before a general court martial that will convene at the Presidio here September 15. The charges, which presumably were brought by Col. William H. C. Bowen, commanding officer at Monterey, have not been divulged. Major Hughes is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1884 and of the Army school of the line. The court martial board will be presided over by Brigadier General Ramsey D. Potts.

CASTRO REVOLT FAILS.

Willemstad, Curacao, Sept. 9.—General Asencion Rodriguez, a partisan of ex-President Castro of Venezuela, is a fugitive with four followers at Buen Ayer, a Dutch island off the Venezuelan coast. Rodriguez headed the recent revolutionary movement against Gomez in the Orient district.

How to Absorb an Unlovely Complexion

(Phyllis Moore in Town Talk.)
The face which is admired for its beauty must have a satinsmooth skin, pink and white and youthful looking. The only thing I know of that can make such a complexion out of an aged, faded, or discolored one—I mean a natural, not a painted, complexion—is ordinary mercolized wax. This remarkable substance literally absorbs the unsightly cuticle, a little each day, the clear, healthy, girlish skin beneath gradually peeping out until within a week or so it is wholly in evidence. Of course such blemishes as freckles, moth patches, liver spots, blotches and pimples are discarded with the old skin. If you will procure an ounce of mercolized wax at the drug store, use like cold cream every night, washing this off mornings, you'll find it a veritable wonder-worker.

Another valuable natural treatment is a wash lotion to remove wrinkles which can be easily prepared. Dissolve 1 oz. powdered salolite in ½ pt. witch hazel. Bathe the face in this and you'll find it "works like magic." (Advertisement.)

Market Day at Panama

Some New and Unusual Species of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms Offered by Vendors.

By Willis J. Abbot, author of "Panama and the Canal in Picture and Prose."

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The sun, rising red out of the Pacific ocean—a geographical phenomenon that never fails to interest and perplex tourists—is barred by the slender lines, or gashed by the broad sails of innumerable cayucos beating down to Panama with strange exotic products for the market. Every day is market day at Panama, but the crowded little open-air mart is seen at its best of a Saturday, or Sunday in early morning. All night long the native boats, mostly cayucos hewn out of a single log, sometimes of mahogany, and often as much as thirty-five feet long, and with a schooner rig, have been drifting in, propelled by the never failing trade wind. They come from the Bayano river country, from Chorrera, from Taboga and the Isles of Pearl, from the bay of San Blas Indians. Great sailors these latter, veritable vikings of the tropics, driving their cayucos through shrieking gales when the ocean steamers find it prudent to stay in port.

The market opens at dawn, and buyers are there almost as soon as the sellers, for early rising is the rule in the tropics. Along the sidewalk, on the curbs, in the muddy roadway even, the diverse fruits and food products of the country are spread forth to tempt the robust appetites of those gathered about. Here is an Indian woman, the color of a coccinelle and crinkled as to skin like a piece of Chinese crepe. Before her is spread out her stock, diverse and small, a little larger than a persimmon, a cheese made of goat's milk and packed to about the consistency of Brie; a few yams, peas, lima and a papaya or two are the more familiar edibles. Something shaped like a banana and wrapped in corn husks arouses my curiosity. "What is it?" "Five cents." "No, no! I mean what is it?" "What's it made of?" "Fl. Centavo."

In despair over my lack of Indonesian patois, I buy it and find a little native sugar, very moist and very dark, made up like a sausage, or a tamale in corn husks. Other mysterious objects turn out to be gin-seng, which appeals to the resident Chinese; the mamei, a curious pulpy fruit the size of a large peach, with a skin like chamois and a fleshy looking pit about twice the size of a plum-stone; the sapodilla, a plum-colored fruit with a mushy interior, which, when cut transversely, shows a star-like marking and is sometimes called the star apple. It is eaten with a spoon and is palatable. The mamei, however, like the mango, requires a specially trained taste.

Like most people of a low order of intelligence, the mongrel native of Panama is without the slightest sense of humanity to dumb animals. He does not seem to be intentionally cruel—indeed he is too indolent to exert himself unless something is to be gained. But he never lets any consideration for the sufferings of an animal affect his method of treating it. The iguana, ugliest of lizards, which he eats with avidity, is one of his chief victims. This animal is usually taken alive by hunters in order that he may undergo a preliminary fattening process before being committed to the pot. In captivity his condition is not pleasant to contemplate. Here at the market are eight or ten living palpitating, looking out on the strange world with eyes of wistful misery. Their short legs are roughly twisted so as to cross above their backs, and the sharp claws on one foot are thrust through the fleshy part of the other so as to hold them together without other fastenings. A five-foot iguana is fully three feet tall, and of that caudal yard at least two feet of its tapering length is useless for food, so the native calmly chops it off with his machete, exposing the mutilated but living animal for sale.

Fish is apparently the great staple of the Panama market, as becoms a

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FURNITURE AND ITS MAKERS

"Learn One Thing Every Day"

No. 2 Charles Andre Boule and Daniel Marot

(Copyright, 1913, by The Mentor Association, Inc.)

There was no limit to the prices a reckless and profligate court was willing to pay for luxurious beauty during the sumptuous, extravagant reign of Louis the Magnificent of France. For much that was most splendid and beautiful in furniture making at this period stands the name of Charles Andre Boule. His imagination and skill were given full play, and he proved equal to the demands made upon him.

Boule was a remarkable man. In a court whose only thought was of pleasure and display, he realized that his furniture must not only excel all others in richness, beauty, and cost; it must also be both comfortable and useful. To Boule we owe the evolution of the bureau to its present-day usefulness. He developed it from a chest of drawers. He was appointed cabinet maker to the Dauphin, the heir to the throne of France. This distinction, together with his own tastes led him to copy some of the manners and bearing of his rich customers.

He was an aristocrat among furniture makers. He spent the greater part of his large fortune in filling his workshop with works of art. His warehouses were packed with precious woods and finished and unfinished pieces of magnificent furniture. In his own rooms were priceless works of art, the collection of a lifetime, gems, medals, drawings, and paintings, which included forty-eight original Raphaels.

Boule's ruin came in a single night. When he was seventy-eight years old all his property was destroyed by fire. His loss was not only of fortune, but of reputation as well: when he was down and out he resorted to tricks and questionable dealings which brought him many lawsuits. He died in debt and poverty, a discredited and broken man.

The English court fled with France in its extravagance, and heaped honors and wealth on the man who, like Boule in France, was foremost among designers of furniture in this country. The authorities on the furniture nearly always speak of Marot's work in connection with that of the great Boule. Daniel Marot was the son of Jean Marot, an architect and engraver. After he went to England with William III he principally concentrated his talent upon the adornment of Hampton Court Palace. Much of the furniture at Hampton Court bears unmistakable traces of his authorship. At Windsor Castle also there is a silver table that is attributed to him.

Marot's work differs from that of Boule in that he inserted, in medallion form, pictorial subjects in a heavy framework of ornament. In other places the inlay took the form of geometrical floral, and animal patterns, combined with the warmer and more beautiful tints of the exotic woods. The whole was marked by an unsurpassed degree of excellence in workmanship.

Boule's furniture Marot designed carved chimney pieces, panels for walls and ceilings, and wall brackets. He was also famous as a designer of gold and silver plate, and he even made tea urns and cream jugs.

Every day a different human interest story will appear in the Standard. You can get a beautiful intaglio reproduction of the above picture, with five others, equally attractive, 7x13 inches in size, with this week's "Mentor." In "The Mentor" a well known authority covers the subject of the pictures and stories of the week. Readers of the Standard and the Mentor will know art, literature, history, science, and travel, and own exquisite pictures. On sale at Spargo's Book store.

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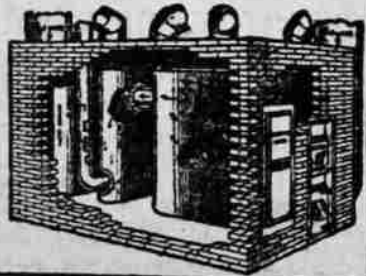
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